

THE COMMONWEALTH

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

[In our report of yesterday we accidentally omitted to state that in the afternoon session of the Senate Mr. PORTER, the Senator from this district obtained indefinite leave of absence on account of the illness of his wife.—REPORTER.] No minister present this morning. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received announcing the passage of a number of bills some of which originated in the Senate and some in the H. R.; [for the titles of these bills see H. R. proceedings of yesterday, they will be more particularly noticed when acted on by the Senate.]

A PETITION

Was presented by Mr. GARRARD and appropriately referred.

REPORT OF ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. BUCKNER from the committee on Enrollments made a report of sundry bills correctly enrolled, and they were signed by the SPEAKER.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

Was received nominating trustees for the Cumberland hospital: the nominations were confirmed.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. WHITAKER, Circuit Courts—a H. R. bill for the benefit of the clerk of the Boyle circuit court: rejected.

The unfinished report, being "a bill to change the time of the courts in the 3d judicial district," had been amended on yesterday.

Mr. READ moved to lay the bill on the table: negative yeas 13, nays 18.

The question was then taken on reading the bill a third time and decided in the affirmative by yeas 23, nays 6.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. WHITAKER, Circuit Courts—a bill for the benefit of the clerk of the Shelby circuit court: passed.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 9 1/2 O'CLOCK.

The bill to amend the laws in relation to pedlars, being the special order for this hour was taken up and read a third time.

Mr. WHITAKER offered an amendment by way of engrossed rider, which inflicts a fine of \$100 or imprisonment of 50 or 100 days for a violation of the law.

The bill was then passed by yeas 20, nays 14.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—RESUMED.

Mr. WHITAKER, Circuit Courts—a bill to amend the charter of Shelbyville: passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of the Independent Washington house company: passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of the Shelby college [this bill provides the college lottery]:

Mr. PORTER moved to lay the bill on the table: negative.

Mr. WHITAKER advocated the bill.

Mr. PORTER replied to Mr. WHITAKER.

Mr. WHITAKER replied to Mr. PORTER and again advocated the bill.

The bill was then laid upon the table.

Mr. RIPLEY from the committee to inquire into the business before the committees, by general consent made the following report:

Your committee appointed to ascertain and report the amount of unfinished business before the Senate, report that there are in the orders of the day, and on the clerk's table, undistributed, fifty bills, and in the hands of the standing committee ready to be reported, three hundred and sixty eight; making a total of four hundred and eighteen bills, most of which however are House bills, and of a local character, and with few exceptions the bills of a general character embraced in the above enumeration have already been very fully discussed.

A comparison of the number of hours during which the Senate will be in session under the joint resolution and the rules, with the number of bills not acted on, will suggest the necessity of observing great brevity in future discussions, or leaving a large amount of business unfinished.

CHARLES RIPLEY, A. P. GROVER, SAMUEL HAYCRAFT.

The rules were dispensed with and Mr. IRVINE offered a resolution limiting speeches to 10 minutes, for the remainder of the session: lies over one day under the rule.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—AGAIN RESUMED.

Mr. WHITAKER, Circuit Courts—a bill to charter the Ashland foundry and fire brick company: passed.

Same—a bill to charter Hopkinsville library association: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill granting further powers to the trustees of the town of Richmond.

Action cut off by a special order.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK.

The report of the Judiciary committee on the memorial of J. France and others, in relation to the bonds of the city of Maysville: was taken up as the special order for this hour.

The report was read and the committee were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial.

The Senate then took up the following bill.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the restrictions imposed upon the Bank of Ashland and its branches, by the 35th section of the charter of said bank be, and the same are hereby removed, except that said bank shall not, at any time, buy or deal in that class of bills known by the name of "kites."

Mr. RUST offered a substitute for the bill: [which limits the bill business at the principal bank to double the accommodation line, but restricts the Shelbyville branch to an equal amount as now in the charter.]

Mr. RUST advocated his amendment.

Messrs. ANDREWS and TAYLOR opposed the amendment and advocated the original bill.

Mr. SUDWORTH opposed the bill briefly.

Mr. WHITAKER replied to Mr. RUST and advocated the bill and opposed the amendment of Mr. RUST.

Mr. RUST replied to Mr. WHITAKER and advocated his amendment.

Mr. SMITH opposed the amendment of Mr. RUST and advocated the bill.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. RUST's amendment by yeas and nays, and they stood, yeas 4, nays 28, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. TAYLOR offered an amendment allowing the bank to increase her capital at the Shelbyville branch to the amount of \$100,000 in new stock to be subscribed.

The previous question was moved and sustained.

The vote was then taken on the amendment of Mr. TAYLOR and it stood yeas 14, nays 18, and the amendment was rejected.

The bill was then rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Speaker (King), Andrews, Bledsoe, Bruner, Buckner, Edwards, Gillis, Haycraft, Irvine, Mallory, McKee, Smith, Taylor, Wait, Whitaker, Williams, and Wilson—17.

Nays—Messrs. Cosby, Darnaby, Fisk, Garrard, Grover, Grundy, Headley, Howard, Mat-tewson, Porter, Read, Rust, Silverthoof, Sud-duth, Walker, Walton, and Wright—17.

APPOINTMENT BILL.

Mr. BRUNER moved to dispense with the rules to take up the appointment bill, carried by yeas 27, nays 5.

The bill was then taken up.

Mr. TAYLOR offered an amendment merely altering the numbering of the senatorial districts: adopted.

Mr. PORTER moved that the Senate go into committee of the whole on the bill, negative by yeas 17, nays 17.

Mr. TAYLOR's amendment was then adopted.

Mr. GRUNDY offered an amendment to strike out Anderson and insert Marion in its place in the 37th district: negative by yeas 17, nays 19.

Mr. SUDWORTH moved the previous question.

And the Senate then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Senate took up the unfinished report of the committee on Circuit Courts, being—a bill to give further powers to the trustees of the town of Richmond: passed by yeas 21, nays 9.

Mr. DARNABY, Circuit Courts—a bill to charter the Georgetown and Long Lick turnpike: passed.

Same—a bill to charter the Stampingground and Leecombe's run turnpike: passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of the town of Owensboro: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to amend the charter of the town of Falmouth: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to amend the charter of the town of Greenville: passed.

Mr. PORTER, same committee—a bill to amend the charter of the Nicholasville and Kentucky river turnpike: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to regulate the time of holding circuit courts in the 8th judicial district: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill for the benefit of Edwin Tybelle, clerk of the Floyd circuit and county courts: rejected.

Same—a H. R. bill to amend the act to define the jurisdiction of the Louisville chancery court: passed.

Same—a bill to repeal part of the act to fix the time of holding the circuit courts: amended and passed.

Same—a bill to amend the act creating the officers of town marshal and police judge of Lewisport: passed.

Mr. HAYCRAFT, same committee—a bill to charter the town of West Covington in Kenton county: passed.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 3 O'CLOCK.

A resolution in relation to holding terms of the federal courts in Louisville, and a substitute offered on yesterday by Mr. RIPLEY, were taken up: the substitute was adopted.

Mr. FISK offered an amendment adding "or Covington" as the place for holding terms of the court: negative.

The resolution was then adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—RESUMED.

Mr. GILLIS, County Courts—a bill authorizing the Madison county court to improve the poor-house lands: passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of Owen county courts: passed.

Same—a bill to create an additional election and justices' district in Laurel county: passed.

Same—a bill to charter the town of Cromwell in Ohio county: passed.

Same—a bill to legalize the sale of the public well in the town of London: passed.

Same—a bill to create an additional justices' and voting district in Owsley county: passed.

Same—a bill to authorize the disposition of certain books in the surveyor's office of Whitley county: passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of W. G. Eversoll of Perry county: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to amend the law to authorize special terms of the Campbell county court: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to charter the Newport printing company: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to establish the town of Jacksonport in McCracken county: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to change the time of holding the quarterly courts of Green county: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to allow the citizens of Warsaw to elect a police judge and town marshal: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to allow the Simpson county court to levy a tax to build a court house: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to charter the Greenville cemetery association: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to allow the county court of Meade and Breckinridge counties to change a State road: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to authorize the Marion county court to execute deeds to Dabney Tucker and others for lands sold by them: passed.

Same—a bill from the H. R. to change the time of the Jessamine quarterly courts: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to change the time of the Allen county quarterly courts: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to change the rates of toll on the Madison Fork of the Wilderness road: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to authorize the county courts of Meade and Breckinridge counties to change a State road: passed.

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Same—a bill from the H. R. to change the time of the Jessamine quarterly courts: passed.

After a lengthy discussion and several amendments being proposed and voted down.

The further consideration of the subject was arrested by the

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

An act to extend the charter of the bank of Kentucky, bank of Louisville and Northern bank with the report of the committee on Banks, and the resolution offered thereon.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. RICHARDSON in the chair), and proceeded to the consideration of said bill, &c.

The question being upon the amendments proposed by Mr. KELSEY.

Mr. CROSSLAND addressed the committee in opposition to the restrictions proposed.

Mr. J. T. WHITE replied in favor of the amendments.

The committee then rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again.

And then the House took a recess until 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORT OF LOCAL BILLS.

Mr. HUSTON, Judiciary—a bill for the benefit of A. L. Offutt late sheriff of Scott county: passed.

Mr. CROSSLAND, County Courts—a bill to revise and amend the laws in regard to sectionizing lands west of Tennessee river: passed.

Mr. RICHARDSON, Education—a bill to incorporate the Harrison female academy: passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of school districts in Logan county: passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of school district No. 24, in Bracken county: passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of school district No. 8, in Hickman county: passed.

Also—a bill in relation to the Knox seminary in Knox county: laid on the table.

Also—a bill for the benefit of school district No. 7, in Breathitt county: passed.

Also—a bill to regulate the tenure of common school property, in the city of Covington: passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the Kentucky association of teachers: passed.

Also—an act to incorporate the Franklin philanthropic library association: passed.

Mr. BROWN, Education—a bill to charter the Kentucky white sulphur and chalybeate springs company: passed.

Also—a bill to charter Springdale, Henderson county: passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of the town of Bowlinggreen: passed.

Mr. COMBS, Military Affairs—an act for the benefit of Charles Hambleton and others: passed.

Also—a bill to revise the charter of the Farmers turnpike road company: passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the north bend turnpike road company: passed.

Also—a bill concerning the Danville and Lexington railroad company: passed.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. COMBS, offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That this House will have till the end of the session of the Legislature, three sessions daily—1st from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. 2d from 2 1/2 P. M. to 5 P. M. 3d from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Mr. JACOBSON moved to lay said resolution on the table.

Mr. HUSTON demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows: yeas 37, nays 43.

So the House refused to lay said resolution on the table.

Mr. HUSTON moved the following as a substitute for said resolution:

Resolved, That this House hereafter meet in the morning at 8 o'clock; adjourn at 1 1/2 P. M.; meet at 2 o'clock, adjourn at 5 1/2, and meet again at 7 1/2, adjourn at 10 1/2.

Mr. COMBS then withdrew the resolution which votes the substitute.

Mr. JESSE, Ways and Means—a bill to revise and amend the charter of Lockport in Henry county: passed.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. NEWCOMB moved to reconsider the vote by which a bill was rejected, increasing the salaries of the auditor and treasurer: the House refused to reconsider.

Mr. McCREAREY, Internal Improvement—a bill to incorporate the Newstead turnpike road company: passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the Hopkinsville, Newstead and Linton turnpike road company: passed.

Also—a bill to establish a state road from Birmingham to Mayfield: passed.

Mr. MACHEN, Judiciary—a bill to amend the charter of the city of Frankfort: passed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, Propositions and Grievances—a bill to repeal an act annexing South Frankfort to the city of Frankfort: passed.

Mr. JACOBSON, Agriculture, Manufactures—a bill to incorporate the Owensboro printing company: passed.

Also—an act to incorporate the Kentucky Locomotive works: passed.

Also—a bill to amend the charter of the north Kentucky agricultural society of Boone county: passed.

Also—a bill to charter the Niagara coal and manufacturing company: passed.

Also—a resolution from the Senate in relation to printing the reports of the Kentucky State agricultural society.

At 4 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Mr. RUSSELL, moved an adjournment.

Mr. WICKLIFFE demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted yeas 23, nays 53.

So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. RUSSELL moved a call of the House upon which motion a question of order arose as to the number necessary to call the House and send for absent members.

The SPEAKER (Mr. HUSTON in the chair) decided that a majority of a quorum was necessary to order such call when a quorum was present.

And then the House adjourned.

The Utah Expedition—Information from the Government Organ.

The Washington Union of Friday says:

The absurd statement going the rounds of the press, to the effect that negotiations are in progress between the Administration and Mr. Bernhisel, for the withdrawal of the army from Utah, the emigration of the Mormons to some island of the ocean, and the purchase of their lands in Salt Lake Valley by the Government, is, of course, altogether destitute of foundation and fact.

The army was despatched to Utah as to one of the military departments of the country, where its presence is required independently of the Mormons; and it would probably remain in that department in the strength that has been dispatched there, though every Mormon should evacuate the Territory.

The lands of Salt Lake Valley have not, we believe, been yet sold to the Mormons. They occupy them as squatters, and have never yet derived title from the Government. It would be remarkable if the Government should negotiate for the purchase of its own lands which it has never sold.

The Mormons are believed to have no present intention of evacuating Utah. The march of a formidable force of United States troops in that direction would probably induce a serious consideration of the subject on their part; but strongly fortified as they are behind their canons and mountain gorges, well provided with provisions, arms, and ammunition, strengthened by manifold and formidable alliances with Indian tribes far and near—not to speak of the strength they command in Washington through the opposition that is manifested toward an increase of the army—the thought has not yet entered their minds of preparing for an early removal from Salt Lake Valley.

The information received by the government from reliable sources all concurs in ascribing to the Mormons the very opposite temper and purpose, to the one reported, and it is not believed that they will be disposed to think of capitulation upon any terms so long as the government is prevented from sending a military force against

them formidable enough in numbers to inspire them with trepidation.

So far from any relaxation being likely to occur in the efforts of administration to press on reinforcements to the army in Utah, we have conclusive evidence to believe that every resource at its command will be exhausted by the War Department for swelling and expediting those reinforcements. The preparations of the administration will be such that whatever responsibility for mischances to our gallant army shall attach to the government shall fall alone at the door of Congress.

McLEAN'S

BEFORE TAKING AFTER TAKING

STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow bark, dandelion, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influences is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Cholera,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1858.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

The price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for the session will be \$1.50 and for the Weekly, 75 cents—invariably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

Rev. A. CAMPBELL, President of Bethany College, will preach in the Christian Church Saturday and Sunday next at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M.

Mr. HAYCRAFT'S SPEECH.—We give up our editorial space to day to the speech delivered by Mr. Haycraft upon his resolution to instruct our Senators and Representatives to propose a modification of the existing naturalization. The speech embraces the position occupied by the American party before the country, and presents their principles clearly to the view. Mr. Haycraft is one of the most unflinching Americans in Kentucky, and the Democrats will win under some of the shells he threw among their ranks. His arraignment of the Democratic party for deserting their cherished doctrines of State rights will prove a thorn in their sides. They must be prepared to defend the policy of the President's recommendation to the passage of a bankrupt law, applicable to banks and railroads, for they may be assured that Mr. Haycraft and the other American Legislators will not permit them to dodge the issue. They cannot lay the matter on the table when the people wish it to be discussed and voted upon.

Partisan Jugglery.—The outrage against the city of Louisville, committed by the Sag Nichts of the House of Representatives, on Monday, exceeds in enormity every act recorded in the annals of Legislative history in this country. Without any petition on the part of the citizens of Louisville, and in utter disregard of the protest of her Representatives, they interfered with her municipal government, and forced upon her a division of the city into twenty-seven electoral districts.

Louisville has a large American majority. To overcome this, to divide and conquer, to rule or ruin, is stamped in the face of this act. And yet it was attempted to veil and conceal this covert design under the flimsy and transparent pretext of humanity and justice—"to throw oil on the troubled waters." Had their intention, palpable and plain to every man having three grains of sense, been openly and boldly avowed, it would have had the merit of honesty, straight-forward manliness and courage. But, one motive was avowed, and another very different one entertained. This accusation is proved beyond all controversy, and justified by the final vote by ayes and noes. They prove it to have been a party measure beyond the probability of doubt.

There are no words in the English language sufficiently strong to express and condemn and to brand with infamy the hypocrisy, meanness, and cowardice of the originator or originators of this Janus-faced political trick—this Legislative thimble rigging. Is the hope indulged that divisions among the Americans, and strife and alienations may be engendered, that more opportunities and greater facilities for frauds, perjuries, and illegal voting, may be afforded—for the pollution of the ballot-box by duplication and recalculation of votes in so many precincts? That Sag Nichtism may rule the city, and Locofocoism put down all opposition, and override, boot and spurred, the conservative minority opposed to it? If this hope is indulged, it will be ultimately disappointed; for there are many honest, patriotic men in the Democratic party who will not sanction such measures, and they will leave the Destructives with disgust.

JUST THE REVERSE.—The voting people of Kansas, acting under authority conferred upon them by Congress and their own Territorial Legislature, have framed a Constitution, and now ask to be admitted into the Union as a State.

Washington Union.—The voting people of Kansas, acting through the State Officers declared by Gov. DENVER to have been legally and fairly elected on the 4th ult., have earnestly protested in the name of the people, and in accordance with the distinct pledge which secured their election, against the Lecompton Constitution, and ask not to be admitted into the Union under that instrument. This fact alone, setting aside all previous history which testifies still more strongly to the same "facts," is ample proof, official in its character, that the Lecompton Constitution not only is not wanted by the people of Kansas, but will never be tolerated by them, even for a day.

We announced on yesterday, that when Keitt struck Grow, that gentleman knocked him down. In his apology to the House Keitt remarked that if any man had struck him he was not aware of it. It must have been a devil of a hard lick he got, to render him unconscious for twenty-four hours, of having received it.

CONFIRMED.—On Wednesday the Senate confirmed James Madison Cass, Esq., to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and Hon. George Vail, of New Jersey, a member of the last Congress, to be U. S. Consul at Glasgow.

SPORTING ITEM.—It is said that Lord Zeland will accept the challenge made by the Georgia sportsmen, and will send his horse Skermisher to race with any horse they may choose. The race is to be run over the Ten Broeck course at Savannah for \$100,000 a side.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.—We have our private advice from Nicaragua. They satisfy us of the entire untruthfulness of the stories written from this city alleging the probability of the rejection by that government of the Iristari treaty. The cause of the delay in its ratification is the simple fact that the Legislature is very soon to meet is the only reason why President Martinez does not call a special session to that end. The approval of the treaty is unanimous throughout every branch of the Nicaraguan government.

Speech of Senator HAYCRAFT, delivered in the Senate chamber of Kentucky, 1st February, 1858, on considering the preamble and resolutions, offered by him on a previous day, as follows:

WHEREAS, The people of the United States, under the blessing of Heaven, are in possession of a territory more extensive and diversified than any other country now known; her lofty mountains, fertile plains, noble rivers, abundant productions of all that is necessary to man; abounding in the fruits of nearly every clime, and enjoying almost every temperature, from the Frigid to the Torrid zone, rendering it the most appropriate location on earth for the abode of free men. In addition to all this we enjoy a system of government unequalled in its wisdom and fitness to render man free, noble and happy; and remembering that this grand structure was founded not only in the wisdom, but in the blood of our ancestors, boasting of a country and government without a parallel in history, ancient or modern, we should abound in gratitude, and at the same time watch well with a jealous eye any infringement upon our rights, and remember the saying of the immortal Jefferson, that "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance." The people are the source of sovereign power, and will and behests of this great nation are expressed through the ballot box, from which there is no appeal. Therefore, in order to preserve our form of Government, and the permanency of our Union, the elective franchise should be strictly guarded and faithfully protected.—Our form of Government, in all its workings, is the noblest delusion of the human mind, and General and State Governments, are so complete as to show the hands of the able and finished workman in its construction; but it is a science too deep to be at once understood by the novice, or to be seen through by an unpracticed eye. To understand it well, and to appreciate its beauty, strength, and wisdom, a man must be familiar with its growth and become familiar with all its complicated yet perfect machinery; and experience having shown that the period of probation now fixed by the laws of the United States, for citizenship, is too short for a foreigner rightly to understand, and properly appreciate our system of Government and laws. Therefore,

It is resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to endeavor to extend the time required by the present law for the naturalization of foreigners.

The second resolution proposing a change in the Federal Constitution was withdrawn.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. HAYCRAFT said: Mr. SPEAKER: As I had the honor of offering to the Senate the preamble and resolutions now under consideration, and having withdrawn the second resolution, it is proper for me to explain my reasons for so doing.

That resolution was a call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to urge upon that body the propriety of proposing to the several States an amendment to our Federal Constitution, whereby the States should in future be prohibited from allowing persons, (not citizens of the United States,) to vote for President and Vice President, or members of Congress.

I did not withdraw that resolution because I believed it lacked merit, or because I did not think it our true policy, but because I was convinced, upon reflection, that the Constitution of the United States did, in spirit, if not in so many words, contain the prohibition sought for, and the practice of allowing foreigners or colored persons to vote for Federal officers, was not a reserved State right, but an unwarrantable assumption and usurpation, on the part of several States.

This Union is a social compact, in which it is implied that no State shall exercise her sovereign power to the manifest injury of a neighboring State, or of the United States combined; and when any State chooses, from a reckless exercise of State sovereignty, to permit negroes, mulattoes, Indians, or unnaturalized foreigners, to vote for President, they are guilty of a breach of all national decency, violate the social compact, and strike directly at the foundation of our free institutions.

Let all such States, if it suits their fancy, permit that mongrel mass to vote for their own State officers, and internarrity, if they choose, in their own families, but let the General Government be free from all such amalgamations, or the spurious and dirty fruits thereof. Kentucky takes the true position; she permits none but actual citizens of the United States to vote for any office, State, Federal, and God forbid that she ever should do otherwise.

The first resolution, being the only one now under consideration, reads thus: It is resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to endeavor to extend the time required by the present law for the naturalization of foreigners.

The necessity of this extension of time grows out of the very nature and formation of our Government, as briefly set forth in the preamble to these resolutions. If there should be exhibited to a novice a highly finished steam engine, in full operation, performing all its offices with such precision and smoothness as to avoid a single rattling motion, it would at once excite his admiration; but would he comprehend the machinery, or would he be able to construct one like it? Thus, a foreigner, on his first arrival, could not help admiring the workings and the admirable form of our government, but could he understand it? Could he comprehend how more than thirty sovereign independent States should form a single nation, and how a powerful and solid General Government, dispensing civil liberty, enforcing order and obedience to laws, commanding armies of citizen soldiers, fleets of experienced hardy seamen, making war, concluding treaties of peace and commerce, and carrying her products, her arts and sciences to every part of the civilized globe, and commanding the respect of all nations, and yet those several States free, sovereign, and independent, each maintaining and imparting a certain portion of her rights to the Federal Government, by which she is made powerful and enabled to bid defiance to the combined efforts of all other powers, and stands unrivalled, the admiration of civilized nations?

The foreigner, schooled in monarchies, limited or despotic, could not understand our free government; and it would require years of patient observation to unlearn all the false notions he had already imbibed. We regard our Government so sacredly, that we do not permit our native-born children to meddle with, or vote at the polls, until they are twenty-one years of age; and, might we not ask the question, could a foreigner, in a shorter period, be purged of his crude notions, and be properly instructed in the true principles of a Government, the language of whose people he had yet to learn, and whose Government was at once the most perfect and the most complicated in the catalogue of civilization? We are told that these foreigners are the better class of citizens, that they aided us in our Revolutionary struggle, and that they build our turnpikes and railroads, and dig our canals, and should be citizens forthwith.

Such worthies as Lafayette, Count Pulaski, Baron De Kalb, and other noble foreigners who aided us in our Revolutionary struggle, should not be disgraced by a comparison with the present batch of immigrants, of loafers, criminals, and other scum of the old world. The former came to our rescue in times of peril that tried men's souls, when we were poor and oppressed and had nothing to reward them with but to make them our brothers, make common cause, and lay the land open before them. There are, in the latter class, some noble exceptions, but, as a mass, they came not for our good, but for their own. They seek the loaves and fishes. Let them come and enjoy the fat of the land, but keep their hands off of the Government. We occasionally hear such twaddle as this, that the foreigner, coming of his own choice, should have more credit than the native-born, who come not of choice. I answer thus: stupid indeed must be the man who could not choose between a sixpence and a dollar per week; who could not choose between a dish of oatmeal, on one side, and corned beef, mutton, hog and hominy, roast goose, and minced pie, on the other.

It may possibly be deemed a digression, but it is an admissible one, by contrast Americanism with monarchism. Democracy, in discussing the subject now before the Senate. What does our platform teach? and, be it remembered, that we stand and act upon our platform. I shall treat of our platform, not in the regular order in which it stands in our published organization, but speak of it as it presents itself to my mind. The Union must be preserved. The plunder-loving Democracy choose to call us a corrupt party, and bestow on us epithets and fancy names; say that we carry brass knuckles, slung shots, and dark lanterns, and take great oaths. I know but little of the weapons spoken of; but, as to the oaths, I have not already sworn I am ready to do it now, that I never will vote for a man who is for dissolving this Union, and for none who is not willing to swear that he will preserve it. 2d. We are for religious freedom. 3d. Asposed to union of Church and State. Because such a union corrupts the Church and the State. By reason of the union of Church and State the English Government was distracted and torn by uprisings, dissensions, and feuds, at the time that William and Mary ascended the throne. Had the State been independent, and religious toleration, or religious liberty, allowed, there would have been no difficulty. 4th. We are for obedience to laws. Which includes the compromise acts, fugitive slave laws, and the decisions of our Supreme Court. 5th. We are for the distribution of public lands. And, finally, we hold the best recommendation for office to be honesty and qualification. It is tauntingly told us that the Northern wing of the Democracy have gone off to the Abolitionists or Black Republicans. It is true, that some Northern Democrats, who made some little progress in our party, being made of bad material, flew the track, and we are happily rid of them. Now we turn our attention to modern, progress, untried democracy. They have a new platform, and they don't stand upon it. I should imagine that the true policy of the party was held forth in the speech of Mr. Smedley, at the Democratic Convention, in this city, on the 8th instant. He said: "Do nothing!" which is as much as to say—"lay flat of your back, and take what the Lord sends you." And taking the remarks of the honorable Senator from Larue, Mr. (Read) in connection with Smedley, and we have the doctrine fully tested. Says the honorable Senator the Democrats made war with Mexico and gained Texas and California. Yes sir, the Democrats made the war and laid out the tracks and the Whigs fought the battles and won the country, and the Democrats claimed it. Again, while the Democrats lay on their backs and occasionally giving a fire in the rear, General Scott conquered Mexico and crowned the nation with glory. Then the Democrats arrested General Scott, removed him from his place, and put in a militia general, who, though a gentleman of high standing, had no other military fame except burning a barn. Says the honorable Senator, the Democrats made a treaty with Japan. Yes, while the Democrats lay on their backs, President Fillmore proclaimed the treaty, gave all the instructions, and filed out the plan. It was a work of time, and when Mr. Fillmore's work was accomplished, Mr. Pierce was in power and claimed the benefits. The honorable Senator a few days since and in the same speech, alluded to the charge, that Mr. Buchanan once said that if he thought he had the value of twenty men that they'd not let him let it out. Now the adroitness of the honorable Senator in getting rid of this charge is worthy of all praise, and with all it is so conclusive. He first read Mr. Buchanan's flat denial; that certainly ought to have been enough. But to make assurance doubly sure he offered to read the correspondence between them, and he did not let Mr. Buchanan say so. It is to be hoped that all will acknowledge this as incontrovertible, yes it is a clear case. "An Irishman was arraigned for stealing a spade." The sapient judge inquired of the prosecutor: what testimony have you? Two witnesses saw him steal the spade. Well, Mr. Prisoner, what proof have you? An Irishman, I've twelve half who will swear that they did not see him steal the spade. A plain case—six to one—constable let the prisoner go. The Democrats are opposed to the distribution of the public lands among the States. And yet they partially bestow upon Democratic or Black Republican Illinois in one grant, two and a half million acres, and to his old rival, the Whig, like partial hand they bestow upon Democratic Missouri, nearly seven hundred thousand acres of land for her railroads. Others might be enumerated. But where is the donation to Kentucky, Tennessee or old Virginia the original owner? It is useless to enumerate the partiality and misrule of this party. It is not the party that Jefferson founded, nor the Democracy of 1793. I would with reverence propose to bring back the departed spirit of Jefferson and put him in search of his party. The old Democratic party of 1793. The immortal spirit supposing that in his day, the great center of political knowledge was at the capital, he would find it presenting himself at the white house, a short dialogue ensues between him and the chief magistrate: Jefferson—In my day, the qualifications for office were—"Is he honest, is he qualified? Is that golden rule still yours? Buchanan—Aye, my dear sir, I discover you are an old fogey, Democracy has become a progressive science, and you are behind the times. The question now is, "did you vote for me? Did you buy Dutch and Irish votes enough to carry the election?" Jefferson—In my day the public weal was the great desideratum, and our bond of union was to distribute equal justice to all. How is it now? Buchanan—Aye, my old friend, we have put you as authority, but I discover that you don't come up to our present standard; our bond of union now is the "cohesive power of public plunder."

Jefferson—You have an unbounded domain of public land. Do all the States enjoy it alike? Buchanan—By no means; we publicly say we will not distribute, but privately bestow princely domain on the States who are faithful to Democracy, and on a few who are mixed up with Black Republicanism. Jefferson—What great evils are you trying to put down? Buchanan—The American party; for they have sworn to support the Union. Jefferson—How are you upon State rights? Buchanan—I am clearly for State rights, and therefore I propose to manage all the rights especially as to banks and railroads. We may well imagine that by this time Mr. Jefferson had concluded that he had not found his party. He would look for it outside of the white house; on emerging from its precincts he espied a tremendous circle of men, of all sizes and from all nations, their whos were many, and the Democrats came up for a divide; on approaching nearer he saw within the ring, a huge pile of boxes, bales, and sacks, endorsed public plunder, consisting of secretarieships, clerkships, foreign missions, post offices, army and navy commissions, Indian agencies, custom-houses, under-strappers, keys to public plunder, &c., &c., and at the word given, the whole crowd plunged in shoulder deep, and the strife was great for the large bundles. It was fiery, angry and bloody; noisy and boisterous, and the clamor reached the very heavens. Jefferson—I thought the Democracy were harmonious? Democrats—So we are when it requires our united efforts to plunder the nation, but when we come to divide it equal to a Killenny cat fight between ourselves. Mr. Jefferson seeing that the capital had become corrupt, supposed that his party was still honest in the back woods and new countries, and stretching his wings he crossed the mountains and came to the little capitol of Kentucky

where the Legislature had just assembled, fresh from the people, the source of knowledge and virtue; no doubt they will speak the true language of Democracy, and very opportunely a Senator from Louisville had introduced some resolutions in relation to the President's kind offer to govern our banks and railroads. A lucky time, says the old sage. Here are State rights involved, my people will now speak out.

The resolutions were read: Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the people of Kentucky prefer keeping the control of their banks and railroads to themselves and earnestly protest against the transfer of that control to the Federal Government. The whole of the American party voted aye, and all the Democrats except one voted no; by which vote the Democrats distinctly avowed this principle, "That they preferred transferring the control of their banks and railroads to the General Government, and not keeping it themselves. Again: Resolved, That the States have the power to enforce, or not to enforce, the forfeitures at any time incurred by their several banking institutions, by suspension of specie payments, and this power shall be so exercised as to promote the welfare of their citizens, and ought not to be invaded by Congress. On this resolution the whole of the American party voted aye, and all the Democratic party but one voted no; by which vote the Democrats plainly declared that the States have not the right to enforce forfeitures of charters, and if they had that right, they should not exercise it for public good, and that all such pretended rights of States should at once be invaded by Congress. Resolved, That the passage by Congress of a national bankrupt act, applicable to the banks and railroads of the States, would be an odious and unwarrantable interference by Congress with the domestic institutions of the States. On this all the American party voted aye, and all the Democrats to a man voted no; thereby proclaiming that such an interference by Congress in our domestic institutions would be praiseworthy, and deserve our eternal thanks. Here Mr. Jefferson came to the conclusion that the present so-called Democratic party were a set of interlopers, and that his old and honest party had taken the more appropriate name of Americans, and that they were now the only conservative and reliable party in the land. Mr. Speaker, do we look to platforms to define the faith of any party. They make a platform for form sake and hang it out as a sign, but bring the opponents of that platform into this chamber, and their true doctrine are here exhibited in votes, such as I have just shown. Let me, in closing, return again to the American doctrine, "Let Americans rule America!" Because no man does or can love a country so well as the native-born. There are a kind of people who call themselves cosmopolites, at home everywhere, and love all countries. Show me a man of that description, and I will show you a bundle of deceit and hypocrisy. I have never read a full description of one of these characters, except in the Vicar of Wakefield. There is introduced in that beautiful and pleasing story of Goldsmith, a character that called himself the "Great Cosmopolite," and he proved to be a swindler, and cheated Moses, the Vicar's spiritual father, of the only penny owned by the family, by paying him in green spectacles that were worthless. There is born in man an innate principle of love. It grows up with his growth, and expands with his expansions; it is an indefinable something that pervades his bosom and thrills his whole physical frame, till late in life, when from its narrow bounds, it seeks an object on which to rest. It is generally some fair one who is his first love, and if that love is reciprocated and a union formed, there can never be another love like it, fresh, free, spontaneous, ethereal—there may be another union, friendly, social and comfortable, but none with that zest which marks first love. So it is with the love of the place of our nativity—all its early scenes—the recollection of the hearth stone—the rose-tree that bloomed at the window—the little stream at the foot of the yard—the hill and dale around the cot, will visit again our fancy; when far separated by business travel, the wheels of time roll back, and the heart is formed by 60 or 70 years again life, and in fancy we see again the loved scenes of youth—no country of adoption can equal it. He that migrates from land to land, and shifts his abode as often as his pleasure or cupidity may require has no country, no place that he cares for more than it serves his present purposes! And none should govern a country but him that has been born there. Now I am a native born of old Kentucky, and she is to me the home of homes; I love her with all her faults; with all her Democrats; with all her waywardness.—There is a frank, free, and open candor about her people, that wins all hearts whom they meet; their greetings are warm and cordial. You are taken by the hand, as is the case with an excellent Governor, and shaken shoulder-deep. When we travel and look upon trees and forests, like unto Kentucky, we exclaim old Kentucky, and after absence of months in returning to her shores, there is a gush of joy sometimes mingled with tears. Sir Walter Scott, even in his sterile country, understood this feeling when he sung: Breathes there the man, with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land! Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd, As home his footsteps he hath turn'd! From wandering on a foreign strand! If such there breathe, go, mark him well; For him no minstrel raptures swell; High above this noisy, vulgar throng, His soul doth soar above that swart Rump, Less than his thoughts that wish to claim; Despise those thistles, power, and pelf; The wreath, conceals his self; Living, shall forfeit fair renown; And, doubly dying, shall go down To the vile dust, from whence he sprang, Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

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There are a kind of people who call themselves cosmopolites, at home everywhere, and love all countries. Show me a man of that description, and I will show you a bundle of deceit and hypocrisy. I have never read a full description of one of these characters, except in the Vicar of Wakefield. There is introduced in that beautiful and pleasing story of Goldsmith, a character that called himself the "Great Cosmopolite," and he proved to be a swindler, and cheated Moses, the Vicar's spiritual father, of the only penny owned by the family, by paying him in green spectacles that were worthless. There is born in man an innate principle of love. It grows up with his growth, and expands with his expansions; it is an indefinable something that pervades his bosom and thrills his whole physical frame, till late in life, when from its narrow bounds, it seeks an object on which to rest. It is generally some fair one who is his first love, and if that love is reciprocated and a union formed, there can never be another love like it, fresh, free, spontaneous, ethereal—there may be another union, friendly, social and comfortable, but none with that zest which marks first love. So it is with the love of the place of our nativity—all its early scenes—the recollection of the hearth stone—the rose-tree that bloomed at the window—the little stream at the foot of the yard—the hill and dale around the cot, will visit again our fancy; when far separated by business travel, the wheels of time roll back, and the heart is formed by 60 or 70 years again life, and in fancy we see again the loved scenes of youth—no country of adoption can equal it. He that migrates from land to land, and shifts his abode as often as his pleasure or cupidity may require has no country, no place that he cares for more than it serves his present purposes! And none should govern a country but him that has been born there. Now I am a native born of old Kentucky, and she is to me the home of homes; I love her with all her faults; with all her Democrats; with all her waywardness.—There is a frank, free, and open candor about her people, that wins all hearts whom they meet; their greetings are warm and cordial. You are taken by the hand, as is the case with an excellent Governor, and shaken shoulder-deep. When we travel and look upon trees and forests, like unto Kentucky, we exclaim old Kentucky, and after absence of months in returning to her shores, there is a gush of joy sometimes mingled with tears. Sir Walter Scott, even in his sterile country, understood this feeling when he sung: Breathes there the man, with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land! Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd, As home his footsteps he hath turn'd! From wandering on a foreign strand! If such there breathe, go, mark him well; For him no minstrel raptures swell; High above this noisy, vulgar throng, His soul doth soar above that swart Rump, Less than his thoughts that wish to claim; Despise those thistles, power, and pelf; The wreath, conceals his self; Living, shall forfeit fair renown; And, doubly dying, shall go down To the vile dust, from whence he sprang, Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

Resolved, That the States have the power to enforce, or not to enforce, the forfeitures at any time incurred by their several banking institutions, by suspension of specie payments, and this power shall be so exercised as to promote the welfare of their citizens, and ought not to be invaded by Congress. On this resolution the whole of the American party voted aye, and all the Democratic party but one voted no; by which vote the Democrats plainly declared that the States have not the right to enforce forfeitures of charters, and if they had that right, they should not exercise it for public good, and that all such pretended rights of States should at once be invaded by Congress. Resolved, That the passage by Congress of a national bankrupt act, applicable to the banks and railroads of the States, would be an odious and unwarrantable interference by Congress with the domestic institutions of the States. On this all the American party voted aye, and all the Democrats to a man voted no; thereby proclaiming that such an interference by Congress in our domestic institutions would be praiseworthy, and deserve our eternal thanks. Here Mr. Jefferson came to the conclusion that the present so-called Democratic party were a set of interlopers, and that his old and honest party had taken the more appropriate name of Americans, and that they were now the only conservative and reliable party in the land. Mr. Speaker, do we look to platforms to define the faith of any party. They make a platform for form sake and hang it out as a sign, but bring the opponents of that platform into this chamber, and their true doctrine are here exhibited in votes, such as I have just shown. Let me, in closing, return again to the American doctrine, "Let Americans rule America!" Because no man does or can love a country so well as the native-born. There are a kind of people who call themselves cosmopolites, at home everywhere, and love all countries. Show me a man of that description, and I will show you a bundle of deceit and hypocrisy. I have never read a full description of one of these characters, except in the Vicar of Wakefield. There is introduced in that beautiful and pleasing story of Goldsmith, a character that called himself the "Great Cosmopolite," and he proved to be a swindler, and cheated Moses, the Vicar's spiritual father, of the only penny owned by the family, by paying him in green spectacles that were worthless. There is born in man an innate principle of love. It grows up with his growth, and expands with his expansions; it is an indefinable something that pervades his bosom and thrills his whole physical frame, till late in life, when from its narrow bounds, it seeks an object on which to rest. It is generally some fair one who is his first love, and if that love is reciprocated and a union formed, there can never be another love like it, fresh, free, spontaneous, ethereal—there may be another union, friendly, social and comfortable

